

Three hundred re-captured paroled prisoners were expected down last night by a special train, to be dealt with according to the rules of war in relation to the violation of parole.—*Richmond Enquirer*, 25.

plenty from his own lips a moment, ordered one of staff to send word to a starving brother officer that he would be pleased to send him what he wanted if he would only send a cavalry escort. This with-

lessons which we gave him in the art of *fighting*, and though they may exult, in their crazy fashion over imaginary successes heralded in the lying despatches of McClellan and his trumpet-blowers, the no less lying correspondents and editors of the Lincoln Journals, yet

A. L. BARRY, Chairman.
Jno. E. McQuire, Secretary.
Committee:—E. Greenburg, J. Hinder, Jno. B. Cook.

lockaders further South opened fire, and one of the
showed a red light. One of our batteries on Sullivan
Island then opened. The light gradually faded as
as if the ship bearing it was going out to sea.
Charleston Courier, 25th

Yankees who were previously captured and paroled at Harper's Ferry. If this be true, it is only another instance of Yankee disregard for the modes of conducting civilized warfare. We hope, if such is the fact, that they will receive such treatment as will teach them respect for a parole of honor.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Northern Reports of the Battle in Maryland. We have received copies of the New York Herald's of the 19th and 20th inst. We make the following extracts:

"The Herald" contains a letter, two columns in
 length, dated at Boonsboro' on the 17th inst., giving a
 description of the battle of Antietam Valley, which
 claims an immense victory, in which the rebels "were
 driven like chaff before the wind." As to the fruits of
 the victory, the correspondent says:
 "They are bloody indeed—in fact, purchased by sul-
 tions such as are almost contested battles. I have
 read an officer remark that this was the only battle
 where we have fought, meaning, I suppose that all of
 our efforts tried to whip the rebels. Our loss is quite
 heavy, especially in officers. General and field officers
 especially, fell victims to the rebel fire, which at times,
 in the earlier part of the day, was very animated and
 well directed. Indeed at one time it seemed as if the
 rebels in a desperate onslaught would break our line and
 throw us into confusion. Our loss yesterday and
 today's fight will reach probably ten thousand men
 and the killed not less than five thousand."

The following is a copy of the New York Herald's
 of the 19th inst. to McClellan:
 "A great battle has been fought, and we are victorious.
 I had the honor to open it yesterday morning, and
 it continued until ten o'clock this morning, when
 I was wounded and compelled to quit the field.
 The battle was fought with great violence on both
 sides."

The campaign has been awful.
 "I only regret that I was not permitted to take part
 in the operations until they were concluded, for I had
 counted on either capturing their army or driving them
 into the Potomac."

"Glorious Victory!"
 Such was the despatch sent by McClellan to Sec-
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 istic of the "Young Napoleon!" Upon the receipt
 of the above despatch, in New York, McClellan
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 The following is the despatch from the Yankee head-
 quarters, giving an account of the fight:

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 Sept. 17, via Fredericksburg, Sept. 18, 1862.
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 rebellion. A battle has taken place, in which the
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 which exceeded in extent any battle heretofore fought
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At the dawn of day the battle was resumed on the
 right and left by Sumner and Hooker, who, after a
 sharp contest of two hours, drove the enemy about a
 mile. The rebels rallied shortly afterwards, and with
 terrible loss recaptured the ground. At this time
 the forces and intrepid Hooker received a shot in
 the ankle and was carried from the field.
 Gen. Richardson, commanding a division, was severely
 wounded at the same time. Gen. Sumner, deter-
 mining to retake the lost ground ordered the troops to
 advance, which they did with a will, driving the rebels
 from the ground, but drove them a quarter of a mile
 beyond.

In this action General Mansfield was shot through
 the lungs, and died soon after.
 During this time the troops under Burnside and Por-
 tier had not been idle. They drove the rebels from
 the left flank, on the main road to Sharps-
 burg, but a bridge on the main highway had been destroyed,
 and they occupied the opposite bank. The loss here
 was considerable.

The troops now held both banks of the creek. To
 the possession of the ridge of hills on the right and left
 sides of the road, from which the rebels were thun-
 dering away with artillery, was a task not easily ac-
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 men, and the enemy's loss was not less.

When Gen. Hooker fell Gen. McClellan immediately
 moved to the right, where he was enthusiastically
 greeted, and by his presence added much to our success
 in recovering the lost ground.
 The following officers are among the killed and
 wounded:

Gen. Harshbarger, wounded.
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Successful Treatment of the Yellow Fever. To the Editors of the Enquirer:

Symptoms of this fever, in its appearance, are:
 Slight headache and pain striking down the back of
 the neck and into the spine, attended with much stretch-
 ing and yawning of the patient; the eyes becoming
 blurred and inflamed, the pulse increasing as the disease
 progresses.
 On the appearance of any of the above
 symptoms, take a tablespoon full of common salt with
 water sufficient to dissolve the same, then combine with
 the salt dissolved double the quantity of an ordinary
 dose of castor oil, and swallow it down without
 delay. Immediately give the patient a hot foot bath,
 with a hand full of common salt and one-eighth of
 an ounce of mustard in the water. Throw a blanket over him
 and let him remain in the bath for fifteen minutes. Then
 take him out and wrap him up in blankets, without
 wiping him, and lay him in a well-covered bed and ven-
 tilated room. Then apply mustard plasters to the
 abdomen, calves of the legs and soles of the feet.
 If the above dose of castor oil and salt does not
 operate in one hour, then give a injection, composed
 of warm salt and molasses and any kind of oil, with
 a wine-glass full of spirits of turpentine in it.
 The bowels should be kept gently open with small
 doses of castor oil.
 If the patient should suffer with severe headache, or
 be slightly in mind, open him freely on the back of the
 neck and temples.
 If the patient should be unable to swallow, mustard
 water made from the rough barley, and toast water.
 Not a particle of food or any description should be
 given the patient until he is entirely free of the fever,
 which may be the 7th, 9th or 11th day. In the interim
 you may give him a teaspoonful of arrow root or
 sage.

After the fever is broke, much caution should be
 observed in the diet, lest a relapse might ensue, which
 may prove fatal. Give no solid food. Take a chicken
 and boil it well down to a broth, and give the broth
 to the patient—but none of the meat. Also, repeat the
 hot foot-baths of salt and mustard, above mentioned,
 three or four times a day until the fever is arrested.

If castor oil cannot be obtained, give large doses of
 calomel and ginger, say from five to sixty grains.
 I have used the above remedy with marked success
 in most of the ports on the coast of the Gulf of Mex-
 ico, on the coasts of Brazil and Africa; but more es-
 pecially when in command of the United States trans-
 port ship "America," during the Mexican war, when
 most of my crew were down with the fever. And in
 the case of the late General Sherman, who died in 1861,
 when this remedy was applied, it proved most successful.

J. M. RICHMOND, commanding a division, was severely
 wounded at the same time. Gen. Sumner, deter-
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 advance, which they did with a will, driving the rebels
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The New Copyright Act. The following is a copy of the Copyright Act passed, Friday last, by both houses of Congress, and approved further for the public defense.—Approved 16th April, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do
 enact, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized,
 to call out and use in the military service, any and all
 of the following: That the President be, and he is hereby
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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1862.

Health of Town.
We were visited with some thunder on yesterday evening and considerable rain. To-day the atmosphere is cool and refreshing. We have heard of but two new cases of fever since yesterday's issue. They are not officially reported. Five deaths are known to have occurred last night; one, however, was of consumption. We learn that Physicians have been applied for at Charleston, but we have not heard whether any are coming. Our physicians are very much exhausted and need assistance. The telegraph office being temporarily suspended at this point, our town is completely isolated so far as regards any news except by mail. A large number of families have left for places in different sections of the country. Our population is consequently very much thinned out, and will remain so until the fever subsides, or until frost.

Daily Journal, 25th inst.

The News.
Owing to the closing of the telegraph office at this place, we have to rely entirely on our exchanges for what news we get. This is an unfortunate state of affairs, but it is out of our power to do better, under the circumstances. We trust we shall not be deprived of the use of the wires many days, or at least not many weeks.

Such additional news from Gen. Lee's army as the Richmond papers of yesterday contained, will be found in to-day's paper.

Daily Journal, 25th inst.

We are informed by a passenger from up the Weldon Road that a telegram was received at Goldsboro' on yesterday afternoon, stating that Burnside and his force, who had crossed to the South side of the Potomac, had been captured by Gen. Jackson. We give the report as we received it, without vouching for its being true. We are however inclined to believe it to be true.

Daily Journal, 25th inst.

Pioneers.
We recently calculated that the excess of prisoners taken by us from the enemy could not be less than thirty thousand. We are now a semi-official statement putting the excess down at forty thousand, and we think this statement is not at all exaggerated, especially since the wholesale surrender at Harper's Ferry.

Upon the whole we are rather inclined to think that our campaign into Maryland, although not resulting in an invasion of the North, as some of our people hoped and expected, has been decided in substantial results.

The capture of Harper's Ferry, involving as it did, the surrender of the whole Federal army of the valley, was a feat more than sufficient to illustrate the campaign, and redeem any minor losses or checks which our army may have sustained. After the great battles at and near Manassas, General Lee was compelled either to "change his base" or fall back, from the want of supplies. He took the latter alternative and passed over into Maryland, making his arrangements to capture the Federal force at Harper's Ferry, which he did, despite of all McClellan's efforts to relieve that point. General Lee thus gained time for his trains to come up, and although unable to retain Maryland from the want of co-operation by her people, he was not driven from that State by the Federal forces, but was compelled to fall back to the Potomac, to meet his supply trains.

An attempt made on Saturday last by a column of ten thousand, under Burnside or Pleasanton, to pursue our troops, resulted in the almost total destruction of the hostile column, who were pitched into by the invincible Jackson. Of the ten thousand not more than two thousand escaped.

Whether the body of our troops are now in Maryland, or Virginia, is more than we can find. Probably part of our army is on either side.

Reports of the willingness of the Northern Government to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of peace, have found their way into some of our exchanges. What weight is to be attached to these reports we are unable to say. We must confess, however, that we regard them as at least premature. From the tone of the Northern papers, we are led to the conclusion that the North has not yet come to its senses on this subject.

Breaks Jail.

Last night eight prisoners broke out of the jail of this county, by prying out the bars near the windows and lowering themselves down from the second story, by means of their blankets tied together.

It will be seen that the Sheriff offers a reward of \$100 for J. J. Benson, and of \$10 for each of the others.—Benson was confined on a charge of robbing the mail. The others were charged with comparatively trivial offences.—Daily Journal, 26th inst.

Ran the Blockade.—Yesterday morning the steamer Kate ran the blockade and anchored near Smithville. We learn she left for town this morning. Our authorities, we learn, have sent down, ordering her not to come up, as it is reported she has the Yellow Fever on board. At any rate she has from Nassau, where the fever had broken out at last reports, and we trust she will be compelled to remain below, if she has the disease on board, least it should be communicated to our soldiers, or our town.

We also learn that two schooners approached our bar last night. One of them got aground, but got off, and was chased up the beach, where she again grounded, and the blockaders fired on her from three o'clock this morning till after daylight. She lies beyond the reach of our guns, or rather the blockaders were too far off for our guns to reach them.

The other schooner has 4,500 bushels salt on board, and succeeded in getting in safe.

Daily Journal, 26th inst.

We publish to-day a communication on the subject of Yellow Fever, and its treatment, from the pen of a gentleman of large experience, high character and great intelligence. It will be found well worthy perusal, and as such we commend it to the attention of our readers.

From all we can find out, there is a lull in the operations of both the contending armies in Northern Virginia. Since our force left the Rapidan, they have been marching and fighting almost constantly, and they must have rest, for there is a limit to human endurance, even if the soldiers are led by Lee and Jackson. The enemy has been so severely punished, that no offensive operations need be apprehended on his part for the present, so that upon all reasonable calculation, we need hardly look for any very stirring operations for a week or ten days.

WE SEE A CALL made in the Charleston papers of yesterday for nurses for Wilmington.

Good and experienced nurses would be a great thing for us here. They would inspire confidence. We have had no yellow fever here in an epidemic form since 1821, and know little about its treatment save theoretically. Our physicians stand deservedly high in their profession, but it is not to be denied that this epidemic has fled medicines. Careful and intelligent nursing is the great point, so far as we can judge from talking with those who have struggled with it on other fields.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD, in an order dated September 26th, assumes command of the States of South Carolina and Georgia. The people of South Carolina are much pleased to have their favorite General back with them.

Correspondence.
We lay before our readers copies of letters received by His Honor, the Mayor, from the Mayor of the city of Charleston, as also from General Beauregard. The prompt, hearty and generous response made to the call for aid, cannot and will not be forgotten. Dr. Crozier and the gentlemen mentioned in Mayor Macbeth's letter have arrived:

STATES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON.
City Hall, Sept. 26, 1862.

Hon. J. W. DAWSON,
Mayor of Wilmington.
Dear Sir: Your letter and also telegram of 23d inst. was duly received. It distressed me much to hear of the afflicted state of your city. So many of our physicians have gone to the aid of the sick, that I have not been able to obtain for you such assistance as I desired—the bearer Mr. Schobee, will hand you this— I send him as a nurse, with seven others, whose names he will hand you. Mr. Schobee volunteered his services and is one of my officers. He will see that the nurses I send you attend to their duties.

Some physicians and nurses will come to-night for you. I will send more nurses to-morrow, and continue to send until you inform me that you have enough. In the end of the month you may relieve your city of its present pestilence.

I remain with highest respect,

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPT. OF SO. C. & G.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., 25th Sept. 1862.

To His Honor, Mayor of Wilmington, N. C.
DEAR SIR: Having noticed, in the papers, your despatch to Mayor Macbeth, concerning medical aid, and Dr. Crozier, of your staff, having offered his services to repair to Wilmington, I hereby send him, hoping that his experience and ability, acquired at the Charity Hospital and in his private practice in New Orleans, may enable him to be of material aid to your suffering community.

Respectfully, J. T. BEAUREGARD,
Gen'l Comd'g, Dep't. So. C. & G.

The War.

Owing to the suspension of the telegraph, we are forced to fall back upon our exchanges for such news from the seat of war as they may be able to send us.—We make the following extract from the Richmond Dispatch of yesterday morning:—

FROM OUR ARMY.—We have at last some authentic accounts of the position of our forces under Gen. Lee, but we are sure our readers will pardon us if we decline to disclose their whereabouts. Suffice it to say that our army is not in Maryland, but in a position to meet the enemy should he attempt an invasion of the Valley. A gentleman from the immediate neighborhood of the army, and who left there on Tuesday morning, says that the army is now in a better condition than at any time since the second battle of Manassas. The officers and men are in the best of spirits, and are anxiously hoping that the enemy will attempt the passage of the Potomac. As it is, however, there seems very little probability, as it is currently reported, and pretty generally believed, that McClellan is falling back in the direction of Washington. The movements of the enemy are closely observed, and within the course of a week or two days, there will probably be some developments which will once more alarm the inhabitants of the Pennsylvania border.

The victory of Saturday last, though complete and decisive, has been somewhat exaggerated. The numbers of the enemy who crossed the river were not so large as has been represented. The officers and men are in the best of spirits, and are anxiously hoping that the enemy will attempt the passage of the Potomac. As it is, however, there seems very little probability, as it is currently reported, and pretty generally believed, that McClellan is falling back in the direction of Washington. The movements of the enemy are closely observed, and within the course of a week or two days, there will probably be some developments which will once more alarm the inhabitants of the Pennsylvania border.

The gentleman alluded to says the whole Valley is one vast camp. From Winchester to Staunton the camps of troops hastening on to the Army of the Potomac, are continually seen. He believes twenty-five thousand a low estimate of the number of the troops met between the two points.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The following remarks are from the pen of one who has seen and nursed hundreds of cases of yellow fever. This disease in different places, and in the same place, at different seasons will vary in many of its symptoms, and in its malignity. Ordinarily, if properly treated from the beginning, not one case in ten will prove fatal.

The first attack of the disease, or rather the first effect of the poison, when received into the system is to produce a torpor of the bowels. The person becomes costive—is frequently without pain, even feels quiet and easy, as usual, attends to business and thinks he was never in better health and spirits. This may last for two or five days. It is followed sometimes by a gradually uneasy feeling which he tries to shake off, or by a sudden outbreak of the fever itself with chill, then high pulse, hot skin, pain over the eyes; and sometimes all in the eyes. The uneasy feeling just mentioned will in half a day, or two days pass into this state. This lasts, ordinarily, four or five days, and is succeeded by a prostration of the whole system, with cold clammy skin. On the seventh or eighth day there is a reactionary fever, and the patient recovers. Cases prove fatal on the fifth, or some subsequent day. Death ensues in every form. Sometimes in cases of extremely weak constitutions with clear minds and sweet quiet, in stronger constitutions with delirium, and sometimes most distressing paroxysms, ending in coma.

There are the ordinary forms of cases of yellow fever. Circumstances may cause them to vary very much.

The first precaution against yellow fever is to keep the bowels open gently every day. Nothing is more important. If you find yourself at all costive, take some aperient. But be also careful not to weaken yourself by violent purgatives, nor by excessive work. Try to keep your system regular, and in its normal state. You may notwithstanding this take the fever. But the probability is that the attack will be a light one.

Second, as soon as the chill and the heightened pulse (not the hot skin, for that is often cool) and the commencement of the headache show the access of the fever, take an emetic. A tumbler or two of tepid water, with salt in it, will do very well. After this has acted well, take a warm foot bath to relieve the headache, and three or four hours after the emetic, take a dose of castor oil, or some purgative. Let the patient be put in bed, and kept as quiet as possible. Dr. Finley, of Havana, used to say that the best treatment of yellow fever was to be seven days on your back, without so much as croaking your finger. Perfect stillness of the body is of great importance.

At this period of the case, a physician can ordinarily be obtained, and he will generally find his patient doing very well, and will give such special treatment as he judges the case to require.

Patients sometimes suffer very much from thirst. If this is excessive, it is a bad sign, though a few exceptional cases are said to occur I have seen none where water relieved the thirst, and many where it hastened the death of the patient. Rather give from time to time, as seldom as possible, a table spoonful of catnip tea, or horchond tea. I have known a few cases where the patient would hold the warm full of water for several minutes, until it became warm; and then without swallowing a drop, eject it, and fill the mouth again, and again. Doing this four or five times assuages the thirst wonderfully for an hour, after which the operation may be repeated. It requires nerve on the part of the patient to control himself and abstain from swallowing the water. In every instance under my observation in which a patient so controlled himself, this means assuaged the thirst, seemed to allay the fever, and in due time he recovered. On the contrary, swallowing the water, under that excessive thirst, would, perhaps, gradually bring on the black vomit, and the attendant should, therefore, be guided in giving it by the instructions of the physician. If the patient will drink, the catnip tea is much better in my opinion.

A fatal mistake is often made, when ordinarily the patient is over the fever and out of danger. This attack enables him to get all his organs the stomach, &c.

perhaps, the most weakened. It is a leader at that of an infant. Nothing but light broths and well baked blonnet should be taken for several days. Perhaps an ordinary meal should not be risked under a fortnight from the recovery. I have known men to rise the eighth or ninth day perfectly cured only weak, walk about half an hour or more, and take a small slice of tender beefsteak, for breakfast. Congestion came on in an hour or so, and before night they were coffined.

Medicine does little for the yellow fever. Nursing does much. Not fusing and disturbing a patient, but skillful care to do what is right, and to avoid what is wrong. There are delicacies of nursing, in bathing the head and the limbs, which many patients cannot obtain. Fortunately they are not indispensable. The chief points are the emetic, the foot bath, and the purgative. All if possible within six hours of the accession of the first chill. After that perfect stillness of body is the grand thing, and almost all the after nursing is directed to make the patient comfortable and keep him still.—Where the case requires blistering the physician will of course give special directions. But even should it be impossible to obtain the services of a physician, I am sure that with the precautions and measures above indicated, there are far more chances of recovery than if they were entirely neglected and the physician called in at the end of the first or on the second day of the attack. But no matter how well the sickman feels, keep him in bed seven days from the chill.

CAMP CAMPBELL, Sept. 23d, 1862.

ENTRORS JOURNAL will please insert the following list of wounded and prisoners which fell into the hands of the Federal, in the attack on Washington, N. C. Sept. 26th:—

W. McCreary, Company C, 8th Regiment, N. C., still living, but dangerously wounded. John Simpson, Company I, died from his wounds, September 19th; Strickland Clapp, fracture of leg—died well; El. Price, died in fever—died well. J. T. Price, Co. C, fracture of arm; John McLean, bruised by a falling chimney. William Collins, Co. H, mortally wounded—died Sept. 17th. W. L. W. L. and four others, Company B, 10th Reg't, wounded slightly in the arm and side. These men, as given me by the Federal, are prisoners and sent to Newbern. The prisoners not wounded were sent to Newbern Tuesday after the battle, before I was permitted to see them, and the list given me by the Federal, are prisoners and sent to Newbern. The prisoners not wounded were sent to Newbern Tuesday after the battle, before I was permitted to see them, and the list given me by the Federal, are prisoners and sent to Newbern.

On arriving at Lexington, Col. John H. Morgan issued the following elegant order:—

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 4, 1862.

Brigade Orders, No. 1.

The officer commanding in returning to the land of his birth, endeavored to him and the great part of his command by every tie the bonds of true hearted patriotism to his native soil, cannot help expressing the intense feeling of satisfaction which he experienced to day at the reception given to him and his troops by the citizens of Lexington. To a soldier there is no such reward for hardships-endured, dangers passed, and the acknowledgement of these services by his grateful countrymen.

The acclamation which greeted our arrival here, the universal joy which their presence occasioned, are the best answer to the vile aspersions which have been heaped by these hated tyrants and their hireling press, on the officer commanding; and he feels that however much his patriotism may have led him to struggle for Southern rights, his efforts would have been unavailing unless backed by the valor and order of the soldiers of his command.

Soldiers! you are called upon to renew your efforts. There is not one amongst you that would wish to rest until Kentucky soil has been cleared from the barbarian hordes that have invested it.

By order: G. ST. LOUIS GREENVELL,
Col. & Adj. General.

CARCASSES MADE USEFUL.—C. H. Lathrop, Superintendent of the Nitre Bureau near Tallahassee, Fla., offers rewards as follows:—

From beyond the Corporation:—

For each dead cow, steer or horse, delivered..... \$5.00

For each dead cow, steer or horse, delivered..... 2.50

For each dead cow, steer or horse, delivered..... 1.50

When found within Corporation:—

For each dead cow, steer or horse, delivered..... \$3.00

For each dead cow, steer or horse, delivered..... 1.50

For each dead cow, steer or horse, delivered..... .75

For each dead cow, steer or horse, delivered..... .50

Voted at the Upstate Down.

We have heard a good story, told by a son of Erin's Isle, which is worth repeating.

Some two years ago there was quite a struggle between two certain prominent Democrats, of Weaver, Va., as to which should go delegate to the State Convention. The evening prior to holding the County Convention, Judge M. and Squire J. were sitting on the porch, and the Judge's delegates were seated upon them. The Judge's delegates were seated upon them. The Judge's delegates were seated upon them.

"The top of the mornin' to ye judge. And the mornin' thaves bade us last night entirely, the curse of the world light on them!"

"Good mornin' Billy. Yes, the squire was voted heavy. But I say, Billy, I understand you voted against me. How is that?"

"Billy McBlairney voted against ye. The lynx spawls! By me sowl, judge, I'd rather have me whisky stopped for a year than to do that same thing."

"What ticket did you vote, Billy?"

"And sure, I voted the ticket wid yer honor's name on the top av it."

"But Billy, my name was last on the list—at the bottom."

"This was rather a puzzle to Billy; he scratched his head for an instant; then suddenly exclaimed:—

"Bad luck, and what a fool I am! I voted my ticket upside down!"

The Judge immediately ordered an eye-opener for Billy; he fairly beat him on the examination.

Trinity (Cal) Journal.

FROM NASHVILLE.—From a gentleman who left Nashville last Saturday we learn that fifty-five regiments of Buell's command crossed the Cumberland river at that place ten days ago, but it was not known whether they went towards the mouth of the Cumberland river or to Bowling Green.

A rumor is prevalent in Nashville that Buell had encountered the forces of General Bragg in the vicinity of Bowling Green, but nothing authentic or positive is known.

Gen. Thomas' division still remained at Nashville, and is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000 men, but everything went to indicate the early departure of this body of troops from the place. This is the best guard Buell has.

Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Rosecrans' force.

Andy Johnson is reported as having given himself up to liquor, and remains in his room almost all the time. He made a speech last week, in which he told the people if they insisted on it, and were disposed to be the slaves of Jeff. Davis, he would wash his hands very early to reclaim them. His speech is said to have been full of profanity, and was the outburst of passion and drunkenness. Among other things, he said that if the "Rebels" took Nashville they would find his remains under the ruins of the Capitol.

Chattanooga Rebel.

From the Atlantic City Convention.

Since Conscriptio is adopted as the means of raising soldiers to replace our losses, the conscription law is the greatest threat to the country's cause, or to the people, than in the army. If such should be the case with any man, he ought not to be conscripted, in our judgment, but kept at home to follow his occupation. Conscription is not only a threat to the well being of the people, but it is a threat to the country's cause.

The last session of Congress enacted that certain persons should be exempt from conscription. That list, in our opinion, was not fair, and worked injustice to several parties. It exempted Railroad and Express men, teachers, millers, ferrymen, &c. Now our opinions that these exemptions are too broad.

It is not probable we shall be so visited. Whenever we have suffered, either from fever or fire, Charleston has received, promptly and liberally, expressions and offerings of sympathy, kindness and assistance. Under these circumstances, it should be a privilege and duty to try to extend relief of any kind most needed to any suffering city. It will be seen from the foregoing dispatch that medical aid and experience are needed in Wilmington, and we hope some of our physicians will find it compatible with duty—as we know all will find it in their minds—to go out to the afflicted city.

The Mayor of Wilmington addressed the following dispatch to Mayor Macbeth on the 23d inst:—

The yellow fever is epidemic here, increasing rapidly, and our physicians are nearly exhausted. Some of the men are already sick. Can you send us some experienced assistance, for the sake of humanity?—Chas. Courier.

From the Goldsboro' Tribune.

In answer to repeated inquiries which my friends are pleased to make in regard to my auto-biography, I beg to state that the manuscript is now in the hands of the printer, and my health will soon be sufficiently restored to warrant my undertaking the work, talked of for some time past.

I desire the reader to understand, that it is not intended to publish the work, at this time, for I would not be instrumental, in even a trifling degree, in diverting the public mind from the great subject of National Conscription.—Southern Independence, which has been, and is with me a passion and a principle. When that work is done, which proximates a glorious consummation, matters of a more trifling import may be properly entertained.

The biography will embrace, perhaps, two or three volumes of octavo—though I cannot tell precisely how much it will embrace.

My friends will please observe, that the composition of the work shall be all my own—the production of my own mind, and under the dictates of my own heart.

I do not say that I may not submit the numbers in which it will be written, to the personal judgment of friends for their opinion—but they will not come under the dictation of any man. I feel that I need not help whatever in this regard. If I did not believe that the question would enable me to fulfill the task, I would not undertake it.

There will be no attempt at display in style or manner. I will strive to deliver a plain unvarnished tale, both as regards myself and the public incidents which I have been connected with. I am conscious of many occurrences regarding myself, that I would prefer to record. In this respect my inclination would adopt the language of a friend:

If I let the power to blot, And raise all former images; I would not blot a single line. The talents of Simones.

But I will nevertheless do my duty, and relate what may serve as a warning and institute a moral, however it may affect myself.

Many of the numbers, I cannot doubt, may be considered, very justly, as puerile and trifling—but they will be others, I hope, that will be entitled to higher claims.

During the progress of the task before me, I will write for any editor, on subjects that may be useful, sustaining such principles only as I may approve. For this I expect to be paid—as a means of present subsistence.

Further remarks, on this occasion, I think unnecessary. A more full and complete exposition of my views on the subject, and the object of the publication, will appear in an Introductory, at the proper time, which I believe the press in general will insert for me.

I intend to try one volume. If it succeeds, well. If not, well.

T. LORING.

Goldsboro', N. C., Sept. 20, 1862.

A distinguished Grecian, who taught the "Art of Memory."

Editors are requested to copy the above.

A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.—That the project of a military dictatorship for the North is seriously contemplated, there is no longer room for doubt. As a consequence of the fact, we find in a late number of the Memphis Bulletin the following extract from a Washington letter:

Many are willing to invest the President with a military dictatorship, so that one mind, without so much distracting council, shall infuse new and terrible energy into the measures to pull down the rebellion.—A day after two of the most distinguished members of the flag over a new hospital, a mile east of the Capitol. Dr. Sunderland, chaplain of the Senate, and pastor of one of the largest new school Presbyterian churches in Washington, was the orator. He boldly proclaimed the sentiments of the loyal North, that a new war policy must be inaugurated, or the rebellion never could be put down. He called for a military dictatorship in the person of the President.

PERSONAL.—A letter from Havana to the N. Y. Tribune says:—

"The famous diamond wedding has turned out, as every one expected, badly. Mrs. Orvedo is now in town, and I am told a separation has been effected; he to pay \$4000 per annum, and Mrs. O. to live in the States. She has had an unhappy time of it."

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER'S WIFE.—The wife of President Tyler, who has gone North, is a Northern lady, daughter of the late Colonel Gardner, of Long Island, owner of the island known by his name. Miss Gardner was one of the belles of New York fashionable life, her marriage with the then President of the United States, created a great sensation at the time. She now returns, with six small children, to the scenes of her childhood.

PERSONAL.—General Beauregard, accompanied by his Aids, Col. Roman and Capt. Beauregard, and also by Major General Pemberton and Staff Officers Capt. Sanders and Lieut. Taylor, arrived in Savannah Saturday morning by a special train from Charleston.

A. J. GOULD, Chief of Artillery, is also of the party. Bad as was the weather, the rain pouring throughout the day, Gen. B. was engaged through the whole of yesterday in inspecting the defenses of the city, which we hope he found fully up to his expectations.

SEASONABLE REPUBLICAN, 22d inst.

BUSINESS COURTESY.—There is a story extant about a five minutes' courtship between a rich and a poor merchant in a watering place of England, and a lady, for whom in conjunction with a friend, he was a trustee. The lady called at his counting house, and said that her business was to consult him on the propriety or otherwise of her accepting an offer of marriage which she had received. Now for the first time, occurred to the British merchant the idea of this holy estate in his own case.

"Marriage?" said he, listlessly turning over some West India correspondence. "Well, I suppose every body ought to marry, though such a thing never occurred to me before. Have you given this gentleman an affirmative answer?"

"Are you feelings particularly engaged in the matter?"

"Not particularly."

"Well then, madam," said he, turning around on his office stool, "it that be the case, and if you could dispose with courtship, for which I have no time, and which you could not comfortably with me, I am your humble servant to command."

There were people who thought that the lady had a purpose in going there, but if so, she prudently disguised it. She said she would consider the matter. The British merchant saw her with the same coolness as if she were merely one of his correspondents, and she was gone five minutes, and was immediately in his legs and arms, and he was married.

Now for the first time, occurred to the British merchant the idea of this holy estate in his own case.

"Marriage?" said he, listlessly turning over some West India correspondence. "Well, I suppose every body ought to marry, though such a thing never occurred to me before. Have you given this gentleman an affirmative answer?"

"Are you feelings particularly engaged in the matter?"

"Not particularly."

"Well then, madam," said he, turning around on his office stool, "it that be the case, and if you could dispose with courtship, for which I have no time, and which you could not comfortably with me, I am your humble servant to command."

There were people who thought that the lady had a purpose in going there, but if so, she prudently disguised it. She said she would consider the matter. The British merchant saw her with the same coolness as if she were merely one of his correspondents, and she was gone five minutes, and was immediately in his legs and arms, and he was married.

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From the Atlantic City Convention.

Since Conscriptio is adopted as the means of raising soldiers to replace our losses, the conscription law is the greatest threat to the country's cause, or to the people, than in the army. If such should be the case with any man, he ought not to be conscripted, in our judgment, but kept at home to follow his occupation. Conscription is not only a threat to the well being of the people, but it is a threat to the country's cause.

The last session of Congress enacted that certain persons should be exempt from conscription. That list, in our opinion, was not fair, and worked injustice to several parties. It exempted Railroad and Express men, teachers, millers, ferrymen, &c. Now our opinions that these exemptions are too broad.

It is not probable we shall be so visited. Whenever we have suffered, either from fever or fire, Charleston has received, promptly and liberally, expressions and offerings of sympathy, kindness and assistance. Under these circumstances, it should be a privilege and duty to try to extend relief of any kind most needed to any suffering city. It will be seen from the foregoing dispatch that medical aid and experience are needed in Wilmington, and we hope some of our physicians will find it compatible with duty—as we know all will find it in their minds—to go out to the afflicted city.